## [COPYRIGHT SECURED.] GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

LONDON, July 13, 1852. My DEAR A-: I began last week very pleasantly, by attending on Monday night, a musical party at the house of Mr. Holland, a member of Parliament, where I heard some beilliant playing and exquisite singing, and where I met some very interesting people, chief among whom were my host and hostess. I aust not forget to tell you of a portrait of the latter, by Schoeffer. It was a glorious picture, and so strangely like our sweet friend R----, the Lady Una," that the sight of it made me both sad and sorrowful; one of those chance tikenesses, more startlingly perfect than any

Portraiture.
On Tuesday, I dined with Sir Thomas—or, Mr. Justice Talfourd, as I believe this is the higher title. The poet is a most kindly, quiet, ingher title. The poet is a most kindy, quiet, impretending man, and converses agreeably, though with occasional wanderings of thought, and lapses into a sort of ejaculatory dreami-

On Wednesday, with my good friend Mr. Benneck for a cieerone, I visited Newgate and St Bartholomew's Hospital. There were comparatively few criminals in the prison, but they hard, heaven-forgotten looking creatures. I think I never saw human eyes which had so lost every ray of the primal soul-light, seeming to give out only a deathly, pestilential gleam from moral vileness and corruption—faces, into which all evil passions were so stamped, as by the iron hoof of Satan himself. My very soul shuddered and sickened at the sight of beings seemingly so helpless, hopeless, and redempvet I dared not despair, remembering that I stood on ground hallowed by the labors of Elizabeth Fry. remembering what wonders of repentance and redemption she had all singly and silently wrought, with her holy faith, her patient endurance, and that "perfect love hich casteth out fear."

Newgate is a black, gloomy place, dark-ened as by the thick shadows of innumerable miseries and crimes, and terrible in the array of chains and bolts, and ponderous iron doors-where narrow stone stairways and noisome cells, and long low, chill passages, fill one with shivering horror. Yet this was built under the direction of Howard. Surely in nothing is the progress, the enlightenment, and the leniency of the age more marked than in prison-construction and discipline. Thank Heaven for the token!

Our guide showed us into a sort of gallery high-walled and paved with dark stone-s damp, slimy, dismal, lonesome place, from which I shrank back instinctively, with a nameless dread, a chill horror, which seemed to come up from the black pavement, and creep through my very bones. It was the place where the criminals hanged at Newgate are buried. On the wall their initials are rudely at so that friends, if they leave any, may know on which of those ponderous flag-stones to shed the bitter tears of their shame, the arust into this prison charnel-house, shut lown into the blackness of darkness, with the shades of shame and crime keeping an eter-nal watch above, and not a word of pious pity, nor a sculptured prayer, not even a chubby cheral-face, to exorcise demons-my mind went back a few centuries, to the gorgeous fuand regal pomp, were laid to rest in Westmin-ser Abbey, under grand canopies, costly monu-mental efficies, heraldic signs, holy texts, and the budged not an inch at the importunate summons above mentioned. "What!" cried the primitive and provincial serving man,

royal lavishment of praise.

The guide told us that criminals on trial for marder, were conducted to and from the court through this awful passage. "What were the In my letters thus far, I have dealt more through this awful passage. "What were the trial by fire to this!" remarked my friend. forget, I hurried from the spot.

The courts were in session. In one which we visited a China man was brought up in evince, and he took the oath by solemnly breakng a sancer. If typical, in many cases an From Newgate we went to the noble old

spital I have mentioned where I was comforted by seeing the poor and suffering, the homeless and friendless, skilfully treated and tenderly cared for.
We afterwards visited the new Holloway

Prison, and the Pentonville Model Prison, both f which strike me as most admirably constructed; and the latter, which alone is occuhed, very wisely and mercifully managed. Mer Newgate, these buildings have a lofty, ary, an elegant, and almost cheerful look The health and comfort of the convicts are here studied to a degree quite alarming to cer-tain adherents of the old system, who cry out that all such prison reforms are setting a premium on vice; as though even baths warm blankets, wholesome soup and bread, were compensations for the forfeited freedom. While remarking everywhere in these institutions the perfection of order and discipline, I was yet more deeply impressed by the kindly feeling, the humane sentiments, expressed by the offi-cers, and I left the prison walls more hopeful for the criminal and for society than I en-On Thursday evening I dined with Mr. and

Mrs. Dickens and a small but brilliant party, at the pleasant house of the novelist, in Tavisnare. Mr. Dickens is all I looked to see, in person, manner, and conversation. He is rather slight, with a fine symmetrical head, spiritedly borne, and eyes beaming alike with nous and humor. Yet for all the power and beauty of those eyes, their changes seem-ed to me to be from light to light. I saw in them no profound, pathetic depths, and there and them no tragic shadowing. But I was foolish to look for these on such an occaon, when they were very properly left in the athor's study, with pens, ink, and blotting-saper, and the last written pages of "Bleak Mrs. Dickens is a very charming person-in character and manner truly a genruoman; and such of the children as I saw seemed worthy to hand down to coming years e heanty of the mother and the name of the father. Mr. Dickens looks in admirable health and spirits, and good for at least twenty more charming serials. That should he furnish to the world yet more than that number of his minitable romances, they would be as fresh and attractive as those which had gone before, I have no doubt, from the confirmed impreson I have of the exhaustlessness of his gesus, and of the infiniteness of variety in Eng-sh character, of phases in English life. Mr. Dickens's style of living is elegant and

tasteful, but in no respect ostentatious, or out of character with his profession, or principles. I was glad to see that his servants wore no

Next me, at table, sat Walter Savage Landor-a glorious old man, full of fine poetic thought and generous enthusiasm for liberty. Opposite, sat Charles Kemble, and his daugh-Adelaide, Madame Sartoris. At the other end of the table were Herr Devrient, the great

German actor. Barry Cornwall and his wife, a daughter of Mrs. Basil Montague.

Charles Kemble is a grand-looking old man, animated and agreeable in conversation, and preserving to a wonderful degree his enthuasm for a profession, around which he and is have thrown so much of glory. In Ade-ide Sartoris you recognise at a glance one of hat royal family of Kemble, born to rule with power and splendor unsurpassable the realm f tragic art. She is a superb woman, with a autiful face, instantaneously responsive to

nd, or moving her passionate heart. Herr Devrient is a handsome, Hamlet-ish santries of agreeable acquaintances, to regard the thoughtful beauty of his face, and

culate upon its dreamy sadness.

During the evening, Madame Sartoris sung ceral ballads in a magnificent manner, with a matter expression and a sweetness, strength, ad wealth of voice, I never knew equalled, be did not astonish us with curious vocal

the lights chasing shadows, the shadows deepening into night, then flashing into morning over her glorious face.

During this evening. Mr. Dickens spoke to me with much interest and admiration of Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Hawthorne. Wherever I go, my national pride is gratified by hearing most eloquent tributes to the genius of these noble authors, and to the poet Longfellow. The Memorials of Margaret Fuller have also created a great sensation here. Carlyle says-Margaret was a great creature; but you have no full biography of her yet. We want to know what time she got up in the morning, and what sort of shoes and stockings she

character has been pleasant, altogether pleasant. Hospitality more generous and cordial, kindness more constant, warm, and considerate. it were quite impossible to conceive. Oh! tenderly do they deal with the stranger's heart! Most sweetly do they strive to console it for the lost home joys, the deep, dear affections left behind.

You know, when I left you, how bravely I talked of the great plunge into the cold bath of the world which I was about to take-of the new life of entire independence and selfreliance before me. You know how my lip sometimes quivered, and I laughed hysterically as I pictured myself as an itinerant apostle of women's rights-the "strong-minded woman abroad—but you could not know the wild forebodings, the cowardly sinking and sickness of my heart through all. Yet thus far have I taken not one lonely and unsupported step. No sooner had I reached the far and foreign land which had so appalled me, than I found myself so hemmed in with kindness, so guarded and guided by friendly care, that there was and is imminent danger of my becoming more babyishly dependent than ever. People on whose good offices I had not the least legiti mate claim-mere friends of my friends-rival in assiduous kindness parents, brothers, and sisters, and quite outdo and put to shame all

more distant blood relationship whatever.

I am at present staying in the family of Dr.

J. Laurie, a distinguished physician of the homeopathic school-a man of fine scientific attainments and literary tastes, and politically of liberal principles. He is a true Scot, and his bonnie wife was a Scotch lassie. She in her quiet unselfishness, in simplicity and earnest truthfulness of character, as well as in shrewd judgment and sterling sense, reminds me of Jeannie Deans. These, with their sweet young children, have made much of my happiness it London-have softened this new, strange life of hurry and excitement, with home-pleasures

and loving sympathy.

English servants are in their way a most admirable class-going quietly about their duties with a perfection of system and a thorough respectfulness, a dignified humility of manner, quite new and wonderful to an American. allude, of course, to those in private families, domestics-waiters in hotels and coffee-houses are a different class altogether. Yet I have solate tears of their sorrow. From visions heard an amusing story of more than Yankee desolate tears of their sorrow. From the desolate tears of hurried burial scenes, where bodies, borne coolness and independence displayed by one of purple-faced from the near scaffold, were the pampered retainers of a high dignitary of the The faithful, old-fashioned man-servant of a country clergyman, on a visit to the Archbishop of York, told his master that, while sitting one morning in the servants' hall, a bell was rung violently. Near him, a richly liveried footman was lounging in an easy chair, with his heels as high as his head—for all the world neral obsequies of sceptred robbers and crown- like an American Congressman legislating at of murderers, who with slow religious state his ease-and from this comfortable position the primitive and provincial serving man,

"don't you answer the drawing-room bell?

"Not unless they persevere," was the cool retrial by fire to this!" remarked my friend.
What were treading on burning ploughshares to walking over the bones of murderthat I really know not where to grapple on to The thought was fearfully suggestive, it. A few days since, Dr. Laurie drove me owing to the prejudice that is rife in this State a sensation of horror I can never round all the fashionable squares, and through Hyde Park, to Kensington Gardens, where we had a charming stroll. During this drive, I saw all the finest town residences of the nobility and gentry. They are noble massive buildings, but by no means all of great elegance or architectural beauty. The fashionable squares enclose small parks, in each of which may be found a towering statue—some royal rigid-ity, or ducal petrifaction, stretching a mouldy sceptre over the gravel walks, or rearing eternally on a furious steed. Regent street is most magnificent. I think I have never seen any-

thing finer than the grand circular sweep it takes. Oxford street is also very handsome Town and city, as well as country, have been full of scenes of excitement during the late elections. These, as far as I was able to see, were not a great way behind our own, in ani-

mated interest and noisy demonstration.

The liberal party are quite hopeful, I believe, and confidently state that the Premier is soon to rest from his labors, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to hang his Jews' harp on the willows.

We are having terribly hot weather here, and showery England is belying its reputation.

The united voice of the people is for rain.

Apropos: they tell a story here of the late

Duke of Cambridge, who had a habit of responding with peculiar heartiness to any con-genial sentiment uttered in public meetings genial sentiment uttered in public meetings, and even in church service. During a very dry season, as a prayer for rain was being sol-emnly read by the minister, his Royal High-ness called out in the emphatic and reiterative style of his illustrious house—"By all means, by all means, by all means!" then added, in a lower, but still distinct tone, "we shall not have rain, however, till the wind changes." So, watching and waiting for a change of wind, I am unchangingly yours,

Grace Greenwood.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION AT PHILA-DELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Sun publishes the following "proceedings" of the "Convention" which nominated Mr. Webster for the Presidency. The Ledger states, that after a long hunt, it was ascertained that such a Convention met in a back room of one of the hotels This body met in the afternoon, when the proceedings of Saturday were made public. The following are the officers:

President-Hon, Charles E. Stewart, of Mis

issippi.

Vice Presidents—Noah Beesley, Massachusetts; G. Burgess, Connecticut; Edw'd Young Rhode Island; Edward Sanford, New York; H. C. McIntyre, New Jersey; Wm. Baker, Penn-sylvania; Wm. Ray, Delaware; Atlee Morgan, Maryland; S. J. Caldeleegth, Virginia; Wm. Lane, North Carolina; Benjamin F. Clark, District of Columbia: Richard Thomas, Ga.

W. S. A. Anstay, Alabama.

The Convention nominated Hon. Daniel
Webster for President, and Hon. J. W. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President-the

were had as follows:

First ballot.—Howell Cobb, 17; H. S. Foote, 9; C. J. Jenkins, 23; J. W. Kennedy, 14; R. Toombs, 12; A. H. Stephens, 9. Total cast,

84—necessary to a choice, 56. Second ballot.—C. J. Jenkins, 22 ; J. W. Kennedy, 58; Howell Cobb, 3; Wm. A. Graham, 1 After providing for a formal tender of nomiations, the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE LAND BILLS.-It will be seen by our Congressional reports, that the Senate Committee have reported adversely both on the Homestead and Mr. Bennett's bill. On the Homestead bill, Messrs. Baldwin and Dodge voted aye, and Messrs. Felch, Pratt, and Underwood, no. On Mr. Bennett's bill, Messrs. with a melancholy refinement of voice, and manner, touching and poetic to a detailed manner, touching and poetic to a detailed more than once turning from the lively trust the friends of the measure will continue to agitate until success crowns their efforts. \*

INTERVENTION .- An extract from the speech of Hon. John Wells, of New York, on Intervention, delivered in the House, July 2d, will be found in another part of this paper. Her ters his dissent from the Whig platform, or rather she did not frolic with her voice like a from the interpretation given of it by some of

day. Kossuth had arrived, and left for London. The result of the elections was: Ministerialists 325, Opposition 301. George Thompson is defeated. It was urged against him that he left his Parliamentary duties to visit Amer-

ica. Election riots had occurred in Ireland Another coup d'etat, it was said, would take place in Paris on the 15th of August. M. Bonaparte is to marry the Princess of Baden. a Protestant, and grand-daughter of Eugene Beanharnais.

INDIANA,-Hon. C. L. Dunham has been renominated in the 3d district for Congress, by the Compromise Democrats; Smith Miller in the 1st district, and Norman Eddy in the 9th

VERMONT .- At a Convention of the Independent Democracy of the third district, A. Judson Rowell, of Troy, was nominated for

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL, which passed the House of Representatives, appropriates to the Atlantic seaboard, \$528,000; to the Gulf of Mexico, \$175,000; to Western rivers, \$360,000; and to the Northern Lakes, \$492,000.

THE HENRY CLAY DISASTER .- The total number of dead bodies recovered from the burning of this vessel is 70; 51 have been recognised by names.

JUDGE CONKLING, of New York, has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Mexico, in place of Hon. R. P. Letcher, recalled at

THE SOUTHERN PRESS, in its issue of Monday, states that its publication will cease for the present. Its editor, Mr. Fisher, says there is \$40,000 due the establishment.

# CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA

Extract of a Letter dated Troy, Ohio, July 26 1852.

Enclosed please find 30 names of subscribers for the Era for six months, with the pay for the same. This is the result of a few hours' Also, July 29, 1852.

You may add to the club for the Era the

following [here follow eight names.] The Free Soil party have nominated Dr. Gillpatrick, of Dark county, for Congress from this district They also send a delegation to Pittsburgh.

Extract of a Letter dated Constantine, Michigan July 20, 1852. Enclosed are \$4 for two copies of the Ere

for one year. I cannot vote for either Scott or Pierce. Commence with the number containing Dr. Townshend's speech. I have read Mr. Giddings's speech, and think it the best I ever read. I will endeavor to get some more subscribers soon. Extract of a Letter dated Cooperville, Lancaster

11 copies of the Era for six months. I have taken some extra trouble to circulate your paper, and think it must convert every reader to the cause of Freedom.

Co., Pa., July, 26, 1852.

Enclosed you will find \$10, for which send

Extract of a Letter dated Butler, De Kalb Co., Indiana, July 22, 1852. This is a time when every friend of humanity should be active. Enclosed I send \$14 for ten subscribers. It has been with considerable difficulty that I have obtained these names,

Extract of a Letter dated Dexter, Michigan, July 24, 1852.

I can to circulate your paper.

I herewith remit you \$3 for the Era. I will soon send you other names, which with the above will make a club of ten. Truth fear-lessly spoken, as in the Era, is all that is necessary to work a mighty change in this quarter with regard to the demands of the Slave Power and Northern subserviency.

Extract of a Letter dated Bloomington, Indiana, July 21, 1852.

Enclosed find \$7.50 for the Era to following five names. Go on and prosper. Mr. Town-shend's and Mr. Giddings's speeches could be distributed here to good advantage. J. C.

Extract of a Letter dated Canonsburg, Pa., July 26, 1852.

Enclosed find \$10 for the Era to 17 names for five months—not over four are Free-Soilers. Our farmers are busy with their harvest, so that we have not seen many of them since we commenced making up our club. J. B. C.

Extract of a Letter dated Potsdam, New York. July 24, 1852.

Enclosed find \$9 for 12 subscribers for months. These are all Buffalo Platform men. with the exception of one or two. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, in St. Lawrence county would vote the Pittsburgh ticket, if they had only courage to cut loose from party ties. As

they all want Gen. Pierce's foot-prints in Con-Extract of a Letter dated Holyoke, Mass., July Enclosed find \$21 for 29 subscribers for six

Estract of a Letter dated New Hulson, Mich.

July 31, 1852. Enclosed is \$10 for 14 club subscribers to

the Era for six months. These are all one club struggling against fearful odds for liberty. Extract of a Letter dated Stoneham, Massachusetts, August 2, 1852.

Why do not the old parties at the North pub lish and circulate their great electioneering document, the main pillar of both Platforms the Fugitive Slave Law? Are they afraid of

Extract of a Letter dated Newton, Jasper Co. Iowa, July 26, 1852.

Enclosed find \$5 to pay for three copies of the Era for one year. We want the number the Era for one year. containing the proceedings of the Baltimore [Compromise] Democratic Convention, and the Fugitive Slave Law. H. J.

A correspondent asks:

"When and where are we to get a cheap edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin? It would do well in German?

Will not some enterprising publisher act on this hint, and get out a German edition? \*

To the Editor of the National Era Please allow an old soldier, who has served

Please allow an old soldier, who has served fifteen years in the ranks of emancipation, to give to the public, through your widely-circulated paper, a plan which may be recommended at the coming Convention at Pittsburgh. It might appropriately be known "as a plan for the better protection of recruits against desertion." Many, doubtless, with myself, have grieved over the declension of once valuable members of the Anti-Slavery party, who are now numbered with our opponents; and could all such be brought to act right on this coming election, how would it astound the country, more especially the politicians? That, however, cannot be done; but to correct this evil in fu-ture should be one of the aims of the Pittsburgh Convention. Those who have carefully watched the rise and progress of the Anti-Slave-ry cause in this country, will be ready to grant that the descritons from the cause will outnumber in their votes those who will vote the Pittsburgh nominee, whoever it might be. Now, I am one who would keep by the use of all honorable means those who are once with us. And, now, the plan to obtain this result:

child, nor warble idly and capriciously, like a bird. She sung like the woman she is, out of the conservatives of that party. We commended the extract to attention.

The love of party is no doubt the first great the committee on the memorial. The love of party is no doubt the first great the committee on the memorial cause of declension; how many well-meaning the extract to attention.

The love of party is no doubt the first great cause of declension; how many well-meaning the cause of declension; how many well-meaning and the committee on the memorial. Chas. Wyman, of Caroline; Joseph Bantem, and there is a cause of declension; how many well-meaning and the committee on the memorial. Chas. Wyman, of Caroline; Joseph Bantem, and the committee on the memorial cause of declension; how many well-meaning the cause of declension; how many well-meaning and others. Slavery men, under the party serew, will in favor of them. He was for the appointing the committee on the memorial. Chas. Wyman, of Caroline; Joseph Bantem, of Talbot; John H. Walker, Charles O. Fisher, and others discussed the resolution, which was through the committee on the memorial.

How. Hemphrey Marshall has been appointed and confirmed as Commissioner to ble than the wondrous changes of expression, China.

Chas. Wyman, of Caroline; Joseph Bantem, of Talbot; John H. Walker, Charles O. Fisher, and others discussed the resolution, which was through the committee on the morning of the cause of declension; how many well-meaning and the committee on the memorial.

Chas. Wyman, of Caroline; Joseph Bantem, of Talbot; John H. Walker, Charles O. Fisher, and the committee on the memorial and the committee on the cause of declension; how declension; how dealers of th

THE PACIFIC arrived at New York on Sun- calls it, he must vote for Pierce. Now, these two friends have mutually attended Anti-Slavery meetings, but this love of party will for the time obliterate all sense of right, and cause these men to vote contrary to their convictions. Now, to obviate this, how easy would it have been for these two friends to have formed a league, and vowed faithfully to each other, under no circumstances would they support their respective parties. And how easy would it have been (and is yet before election comes) to form in every county a league, and have an article enabling Mr. Whig and Democrat to pair off, and leave their old rotten parties none he worse in point of relative strength from their withdrawal. Their names once entered on the county or township roll, not one man in a thousand would withdraw. How easy, too, to ascertain the Anti-Slavery strengthcould be ascertained to a certainty, and dependence placed upon it. Had it been done ten years ago, at this time where would not the Anti-Slavery cause be! LEAGUE.

> LIFE IN THE SOUTH."-The Pittsburgh Despatch thus notices the new work published under this title:

"The Greatest Humbug we have ever seer in the light literature line, is a book called Life in the South-A Companion to Uncle Tom's Cabin.' We have read the book through, and are of opinion that it might, with equal propriety, be called a Companion to Paul Cliford, or to George Lippard's Quaker City. This system of selling trash, upon the reputation of highly popular and soundly written works, cannot but result in injury to every au-thor or publisher who undertakes to do it. It is no better than any other method of 'procuring money under false pretences."

The Charleston Standard is earnestly and ably urging the necessity or a change in the law of South Carolina, so as to give to the people of the State the election of Electors of President and Vice President. The Electors are now chosen by the State Legislature. To use the words of the Standard— The people of South Carolina have no voice in the election of the highest officer in the Union. Practically, they have no more to do with the choice of the President of the United States than with the election of the same officer in France.

### PROGRESS IN MARYLAND.

A Convention of the Free Colored People of Maryland was held in Baltimore on the 26th July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition and prospects of the colored race. The following delegates appeared, viz:

East Baltimore-James A. Handy, James T. Jackson, Chas. O. Fisher, Stephen W. Hill Daniel Koburn, David G. Bailey. Kent County-James A. Jones, Isaac son, Levi Rogers, Wm. Perkins.

Dorchester County-B. Jenifer, C. Sinclair Green, Thos. Fuller, S. Camper, J. Hughes. Caroline County-Jacob Lewis, Philip Canda John Webb

Northwest Baltimore-Sam'l B. Hutchings David P. Jones, Wm. H. White, Francis Johns John H. Walker, Cornelius Thompson. Frederick County-Rev. Wm. Tasker, Perry E. Walker, Joseph Lisles, Robert Troby, E. Lawson, Nicholas Penn.

Northeast Baltimore-Charles Williamson Rev. Darius Stokes, H. H. Webb, J. Forty, C Perry, Fred. Harris. Harford County-Daniel Ross, Henry Hop-

Talbot County-Garrison Gibson, Charles

Dobson, Joseph Bantem. The following officers were chosen, viz: President-Rev. Wm. Tasker, of Frederick Vice Presidents-C. Sinclair, of Dorchester; L. Rogers, of Kent; E. Lawson, of Frederick; S. W. Hill, of East Baltimore : Charles Dobson, of Talbot: Francis Johns, of West Baltimore; and John Webb, of Caroline. Secretaries-John

of Dorchester. The Convention held its session three days and numerous speeches were made, some urging emigration to Liberia, and others opposing The proceedings are fully reported in the Sun, which says that the proceedings were

conducted in the most creditable manner." The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

"Resolved, That, comparing the relative advantages afforded us in Canada, the West In dies, and Liberia—these being the places be-youd the limits of the United States to which ircumstances have directed our attention-we are led to examine the claims of Liberia particularly; for there alone, we have been that we can exercise all the functions of a free Republican Government, and hold an honor-

able position among the nations of the earth. Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the colored people of Maryland the forms tion of societies in the counties of this State and the city of Baltimore, who shall meet and the city of Battmore, who shall meet monthly, for the purpose of raising means to establish and support free schools for the edu-cation of our poor and destitute children. "Resolved, That as this subject is one of the

greatest importance to us, and the considera-tion of which, whatever may be the result cannot be put aside, we recommend to our people in this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be inquiry and discussion, which, without committing any, may lead to accurate it is, they will give a good account of them-selves. Send from 1st of July, if possible, as present, composed of delegates from the respective counties in the State, and from Baltimore city, be held annually at such times and

places as may be hereafter designated.
"Resolved, That in thus expressing our opin ions it is not our purpose to counsel emigration as either necessary or proper in every case.

The transfer of an entire people from one country to another must necessarily be the work of generations. Each individual now and hereafter must be governed by the circum-stances of his own condition, of which he alone can be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal as to the place to which he shall remove; but deeply impressed ourselves with the conviction that sooner or later removal must take place, we would counsel our people

to accustom themselves to that idea.

"Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the ministers of the Gospel among the free colored population of Maryland to endeavor, by contributions from their congregations and by other means, to raise funds for the purpose of forwarding the benevolent object of educa-ting the children of the destitute colored persons in this State; and that they also impress upon the minds of their hearers the benefits which would necessarily we sult from develop-ment of their intellects, and the bringing into fullest use those mental powers and reasoning faculties which distinguish mankind from the brute creation; and that this be requested of them as a part of their duty as mini

them as a part of their duty as ministers of the religion of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

Wm. Perkins spoke of the law enforced in Kent county, by which the children of free colored persons, whom the officers decided the parents were unable to support, were bound out: and also of the law which prohibited a colored person returning to the State, if he should happen to leave it. They were oppressed and borne down.

Charles O Fisher moved that a committee of

Charles O. Fisher moved that a committee of five be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, praying more indul-gence to the colored people of the State, in order that they may have time to prepare themselves for a change in their condition

and for removal to some other land.

Daniel Koburn, of Baltimore, in referring to the oppressive laws of the State, said the hog law of Baltimore was better moderated than that in reference to the colored people. The hog law said at certain seasons they should run about, and at certain seasons be taken up; but the law referring to colored people them to be taken up at any time. Charles Dobson, of Talbot, said that the time

had come when free colored men in his county had been taken up and sold for one year, and when that year was out, taken up and sold for another year. Who knew what the next Legislature would do? and if any arrangements could be made to better their condition, he was in favor of them. He was for the appointing

Harford county.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention, the reporters of the morning pa-pers, and the authorities for their protection, was adopted. The proceedings were also or-

be printed in pamphlet form. The Convention, at 3 o'clock, adjourned, to meet on the second Monday in November, 1853, at Frederick, Md.

## MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.

At a large meeting of the Free Colored People of Baltimore, convened without respect to religious differences, and composed, in large part, of official and other prominent members of various churches, held at the Public School room on East street, on the 3d instant, the following statement was submitted and adopted with but a single dissenting voice, and ordered to be published:

We have inquired into the character and doings of the late "Convention of Free People in one hour after its consideration shall be reof Color," claiming to be of the State of Maryland, held in the city of Baltimore, and which presented itself before the public as having de rived its authority to convene from the Execu-tive head of the State, and its authority to act Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the civil and diplomatic bill, a message from rom the free people of color of the counties, as the President of the United States having prewell as of the city. Now, we are not prepared viously been announced.

Mr. Howe, of Pennsylvania, made a speech to speak authoritatively for the colored people of the counties, but we do know the sentim of those of this city in reference to this "Coned upon the platforms of the Whig and Dem-

ocratic parties, as laid down in their Conven-tions recently held at Baltimore, which he As we understand, said "Convention" was gotten up by the following individuals, whom we find named in their publications, viz: contended were similar in their nature and tendency. He went on to reprehend the North-

Darius Stokes, Jas. T. Jackson, Jno. Fortie. H. H. Webb, Daniel Koburn, James Handy, C Perry, Frederick Harris, John H. Walker, S. D. Hotchins, David P. Jones, Wm. H. White and a few others not so well known to us.

e it also styled, consisted of a very few of our class. The proceedings of the meetings to get up were known to but few of our people the people the excitement amongst them when those proceedings became generally known. If it be asked, therefore, "How came it to pass that there was so much opposition on the part of our people? were not the 'delegates' claiming to represent the free people of color in this city appointed by us?" Our answer is N Nine-tenths of the colored people knew nothin of what was being done in their name

We hope the good people of Baltimore will not infer, from what we have said, that our opposition is founded in any new attempt to di courage voluntary colonization. We are not opposed to emigration. We only mean to say that the persons composing said "Convention" took advantage of our situation, and employed unauthorized means in calling a "Convention of the Free People of Color," dividing the city into numerous districts, according to their own plans, and inviting strangers from the counties o help to "represent" us-all of which they

did without our consent.

We should be pleased to see the members of this "Colored Colonization Society" or "Convention" embark for Liberia. The example of their consistent action, individually, would b

worthy of imitation. Had this "Society" confined its doings to its own sphere, and to its own members, we should have had nothing to say of it. But, as the case now stands we feel called upon to solemnly repeat, for the information of all who desir the truth, as we now do in public meeting, that we did not, at any time, or in any manner, elect "delegates" to the so-called "Colored Colonization Convention," held in the city Baltimore on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of July; and we furthermore declare that we gave the said "delegates" no authority whatever to represent the feelings and wishes of PHILIP SCOTT. President JAMES GRAY, Secretary.

# CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

## THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION SENATE

Tuesday, August 3.

A message was received from the President. n reply to Mr. Mason's resolution, calling for nformation with respect to the fisheries. Among the amendments adopted was one offered by Mr. Evans, requiring foreign vessels message is accompanied by a report by the acting Secretary of State. The President states that the United States steam frigate Mississipcoming into our ports to pay a light-house tax. That gentleman stated in his remarks pi, under the command of Commodore Perry. that our vessels have paid to the Trinity Board as been ordered to the place of difficulty, with of England, within the last ten years, \$1,100,000, instructions to protect the rights of American similar privilege to our Government.

Mr. Cass moved the reference of the mesage, and addressed the Senate to show that the claim set up by Great Britain was totally unfounded, and that it ought to be resisted, and the Americans engaged in those fisheries to be protected in their rights under the treaty as it is construed by the United States.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Hamlin followed in arguments, showing that the construction placed on the treaty by the law officers of the Government of Great Britain was untenable.

The Senate went into Executive session WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Geyer, to ourchase 500 copies of Moulton & Mayo's edition of the pension and bounty land acts, at \$3.50 per copy, was taken up and passed. The Senate then took up the joint resolution

explaining the census acts, so as to make them mean that the Superintendent of the Census was not entitled to receive pay both as Super-intendent of the Census and Secretary of the Census Board. The joint salaries amount to \$5,500 per annum; and the resolution declared he shall receive only that of the Superintendent, which is \$2,500. The motion pending was to reconsider the vote passing it. A long de-bate ensued; after which, the motion to reconed permission to return home.

An amendment was also agreed to, appropriating \$18,000, for outlit and salary for the sider was rejected, and the resolution was

After an Executive session, the Senate ad journed.

On motion of Mr. Bright, all other business was postponed, and the Senate took up the Message of the President concerning the fish-

this subject commenced by him on Tuesday last. He read many statistical tables of the last. He read many statistical tables of the persons and vessels engaged in the American fisheries, the number of fish, both of cod and mackerel, case ht, cured and inspected, &c. He urged the necessity and justice of protecting them; he would, in the language of Mr. Webster, protect them at all hazards—and protect "every hook and line, every bob and

Mr. Soulé said he desired to submit some remarks upon the subject, but as it was desirable that the papers should be printed, he mov-ed that the subject be postponed for one week, and that the papers be printed. Agreed to.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and on a motion to strike out an appropriation of \$66,000 to the Shawnees, for certain land of theirs sold in Ohio, a long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cass, Sebastian, Underwood, Bell, Atchison, and Walker, took part.

Finally, without taking a vote, the Senate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6. The consideration of the private calendar

was postponed. motion of Mr. Adams, the Senate took up the resolution fixing eleven o'clock as the hour for the daily meeting of the Senate, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Felch reported back House bills known

as the Homestead and Land Distribution bills, with a recommendation that they ought not Mr. Seward submitted a resolution calling for information whether the King of the Sand-

wich Islands has made any proposition to trans-fer the sovereignty of those islands to the Uni-ted States. Agreed to.

Several resolutions calling for information were submitted and agreed to.

Mr. Houston submitted a resolution directing the appointment of a committee of five, to inquire whether any abuses, bribery, or fraud,

has been committed in the prosecution of claims before Congress, Heads of the Depart-ments, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to, and Messrs. Houston, Borland, Underwood, Merriwhen the Committee rose, and the House adwether, and Brooke, were chosen the commit Mr. Dancas, fr merce, reported The Indian Appropriation bill was then ken up, and amendments were debated. taken up, and amende SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

munications were laid

The Senate then adjourned.

The resolution was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

the business on the Speaker's table, which was

Mr. Orr moved that the House proceed with

Mr. Orr then submitted a resolution, termi-

nating debate on the civil and diplomatic bill

The House then went into Committee of the

of an hour's duration, in which he animadvert-

ern Whigs at the Convention for having agree

to a provision to which not one in a thousand at the North was not opposed, and analyzed the mode by which this had been effected in

the Convention. He denounced the precipitate

been passed by the last Congress, and which was effected, he said, by the dodging of North-

that law, which he considered as one of unne

cessary severity and as conferring undue now

ers upon those appointed to carry it into effect

which the citizens of Norhtern States are suf

present, and the yeas having the majority, the

Committee rose, having disposed in the last

two days of twenty-nine items in the appropri-

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

The Speaker laid before the House a memo

rial from the cleaks and messengers in the

Treasury Department, respectfully asking that

their salaries be increased to the extent of twenty per cent, to meet the expenses of living

in this city.

Mr. Gentry, as a housekeeper, knew that

proper that the prayer should be granted.

The memorial was referred to the Commit-

Committee of the Whole on the state of the

movement has been made at the public expense.

upon the subject; and in addition that the

amendment was not german to the bill under

while English vessels have paid nothing for

After further proceedings, the Com

best wishes for the welfare of the members

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5

The House resumed the consideration of the

bill regulating the fees and costs of the Cir-

cuit and District Courts of the United States

and showed the enormous increase of the judi

ciary charges within the last two yaers; insist

ing upon the necessity of retrenchment and re-

Pending the consideration of the subject, the

morning hour expired.

The House then resolved itself into Committee, and took up the General Appropriation

On motion of Mr. Bayly, an amendment was

adopted appropriating \$27,000 for outfits for Ministers Plenipotentiary to England Russia, and Mexico; it being stated that the Ministers

now in those countries have asked and receiv

Commissioner to China-thus elevating the

Mr. Bowie offered an amendment, appropriating \$5,000 for the repairs of the two bridges

over the Eastern branch; which was voted down, and after exciting debate, similar amend-

ments were submitted, but not disposed of be

fore the Committee rose.

In the course of the day, Mr. Walsh gave

notice, under the rules, of his intention to in-

troduce a bill with the following title, viz: An

act amendatory of the law approved July 30, 1846, commonly known as the tariff law, and

to impose a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem

upon all yarn imported into the United States

be manufactured or changed by machinery

The House, at half-past 3 o'clock, adjourned

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

Mr. Ingersoll presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, approving of the Compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law; and moved that they be laid upon

Mr. Cleveland moved to postpone the motion to print until the second Monday in December, as he designed to speak upon the subject; but this motion was superseded by the adoption of

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the costs and fees of attorneys, marshals, and clerks, of the circuit and district

Messrs Bowie, Haven, and McLanahan, de-bated the subject until the expiration of the

The General Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of

Several amendments were made, one, after

debate, appropriating \$5,000 for the repair of the two bridges over the Eastern branch; an-

other, appropriating \$3,200 to make the Pat-ent Office conform to the wings.

Mr, Strother made two ineffectual attempts

to get an appropriation for the repair of the Long Bridge. The bill appropriates, among other items for the City, \$30,000 for the com-

pletion of the east wing of the Patent Office building, and \$150,000 for the erection of the

west wing of the Patent Office. An amend-

ment, appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of Winder's building was debated, and then

rejected.
Various other amendments were acted upon

the Committee on Com-

station to the first rank.

the table and printed.

that of Mr. Ingersoll.

morning hour.

Mr. McLanahan explained its provisions,

The House then adjourned.

Union on the General Appropriation bill.

ation bill, out of three hundred and twenty.

The House then adjourned.

attorneys, marshals, and clerks, of the Circuit Courts of the United States, was discussed during the morning hour. to employ a clerk, and a ue the employment of a tree on Claims during the consider private bills, and The House went into Committee on the Genlerk for recess, were control of the on Claims during the recess, were control of the prediction of the received and passed.

Mr. Borle control of the received and passed.

eral Appropriation bill. Among the amendments adopted was on appropriating \$19,000 for the support, clothof the Census Department. and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, at such places as A mess pas received from the House, announcing the death of the Hon, Robert Ran was received from the House, ar the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion deem proper.

Mr. Sumper passed an eloquent culogium Mr. Stanly offered an amendment, appropri ating \$100,000 for the selection of a site and the erection of buildings for the insane in this

The bill regulating the fees and costs of

Mr. Daniel made an ineffectual attempt to

The Chairman ruled it to be out of order On motion of Mr. Venable, \$5,000 were an propriated for the erection of a suitable pedes tal in Lafayette square, to place the equestrian statue of General Jackson, now nearly completed by Mills.

An amendment was adopted appropriating \$90,000 for the construction and equipment of six revenue cutters.

Other amendments were agreed to, when

the Committee rose, and the House adjourned

Mr. Mann (after the reading of the journal) rose and announced the death of his col league, the Hon. Robert Kantoul, jan., of the State of Massachusetts, who died in this city on Saturday night. He said the illness of Mr. Rantoul was very brief. He was in the House on Tuesday last, and went home, having no foreboding of the sad event. He died of ery-sipelas, which produced the common effect of disordering and deranging the brain. His wife, having been telegraphed, arrived in this city on Saturday morning; but the disease having swollen his face and closed his eyes, he found it impossible to open them by nervous energy. however, begged that they might be open manner in which the Fugitive Slave Law had ned by mechanical means that he might be open-ed by mechanical means that he might be gratified by gazing for the last time upon that face which, for twenty years, had shed its sunshine upon the pathway of his life. And ern Whigs and Democrats. He then analyzed she retained her hand in his until the hour of dissolution. He was born in Massachusetts and had he lived until next Friday, would have adverted to the laws of South Carolina by

been forty-seven years of age.

Mr. Mann spoke in elequent terms of the ject to imprisonment, and may be sold into sla private and public character of the deceased very for jail fees; and concluded, as he had commenced, with eulogizing Gen. Scott. The Committee proceeded with the considerand in the course of his affecting remarks, a luded to the father of the deceased, now seven ty-odd years of age, and to the great loss which ation of the different sections of the bill. After the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has sasa lengthy debate on the clause appropriating tained by the afflicting dispensation. He con-\$21,325 for publishing the laws, on which no action was had— Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved that the

cluded by offering the customary resolutions of respect. Mr. Fowler likewise briefly addressed the House on this melancholy theme, and moved a resolution making provision for the funeral ex-

that members would pause and reflect upon the uncertainty of life, and profit by the mourt ful lesson. The resolutions were then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Messrs, McLanahan, Mace, and Clarke, also

addressed the House, and expressed the hope

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In Senate, the Indian Appropriation bill was iken up, and several amendments agreed to the facts set forth in the memorial are true. The prices of articles used in families have advanced largely, and he thought it but just and The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Gene ral Appropriation bill.

MEETING AT WELLSVILLE, OHIO.

tee of Ways and Means.

The House, after the transaction of business of no particular moment, resolved itself into a At a meeting of the friends of Freedom, held July 22d, at Wellsville—district composed of Columbiana, Harrison, Jefferson, and Carroll counties—J. D. Cattell, Esq., presided: John Mr. Bowie offered an amendment, appropriating \$100,000 in aid of the completion of the

Frost, Secretary. Jude Lee, Judge George, and J. Heaton, were Washington National Monument, with a view appointed delegates to the Pittsburgh Conven of carrying out the resolution of 1799, which

resolved that a monument to Washington should over 1848, for an independent organization of The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order, not being aware of any existing law the friends of Freedom.

The delegates were instructed to go for John

P. Hale for President, and Samuel Lewis for Every enemy of the Slave Power in the dis-

trict was requested to be on hand at Pitts

The Free-Soilers of the Second Congressional district met at the Court-house in Washington county. June 30th, and nominated William Penn Clark for Congress, Dr. J. M. Robinson for Presidential Elector, Norman W. Isbell delegate to Pittsburgh, and John G. McCul-lough as alternate. They also adopted strong

The Speaker laid before the House a letter Free Soil resolutions, among which is the fe from Humphrey Marshall, resigning his seat as a member of the House, and tendering his lowing:
Resolved, That we are in fauor of John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, as our first choice

for President of the United States. In the first district, Col. John S. Stephenson as independent candidate for Congress, is surported by the Free-Soilers.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FREE SOIL CONVENto the Free Soil Convention are assembling in great numbers, and the hotels are already nearly filled. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, are largely represented. There are seven delegates from Maryland. To-morrow will be spent in caucusses. The general determination appears o be to nominate Hale, notwithstanding his declension, and thus throw upon him the re-sponsibility of disorganizing the party, if it is to be broken up. Giddings, Spalding, and Lewis, of Ohio, are spoken of for the Vice Presidency.

INFORMATION WANTED. A competent person has been engaged to collect, with a view to publication in this country and England, the prin ipal mutilations and expurgations of English and Amercan publications, by American publishers, booksellers, an-thors, Tract and Sunday School Societies, ecclesissitcal assemblies and committees, &c., for the purpose of securing sales in the slave States or the favors of ecclesissical and olitical parties as d persons in anthority, with a discussion political parties as d persons in authority, with a discussion of the principles connected with such conduct. It is be lieved that a full statement of these mutilations and expurrations will astonish the American people and the civilize

rially the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, are reques o afford their aid by communicating to the undersigned the subject, with particular references to the editions, an thors, publishers, &c., &c. A copy of the work, when print ed, will be sent to each person who communicates authorized information.

LKWIS TAPPAN, Cor. Sec..

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society

NEW YORK, July 22, 1852.

N. B Editors throughout the country, who are friendly the object, are respectfully requested to give the above on

KOSSUTH IN NEW ENGLAND.

With a day publish the Eisquent's peeches of the Great Magyar in New England, together with the Addresses made to him by the Governor of Massachusette, the Mayors of the different eities which he visited, and the letters from various public bodies. The volume also contains a account account of his triumphal tour from city to city, and the manner in which he was received by the People. We have also added his most admirable Farewell Speech made in the Br alway Tabernacie, New York, in behalf of his Miother and Sisters, together forming a volume of as cloquent and noble speeches as have ever been published in any language. Kossuth holds the c-pyrights, and will receive all the profits arising from the sale of the work. This of itself should be inducement enough to the friends of exited patriotism and humanity to purchase the work, did they not receive more

States.

OP One hundred first rate agents wanted, to circulate the above work.

Aug. 12—3t

STAMMERING CURED - ELOCUTION TAUGHT DR. COMSTOCK'S Vocal Gymnasium, Philadelphia,
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Dr. Constock is the author of the American Phonetic Alphabet, the only perfect alphabet that has been given to the world, because it is the only alphabet that has a distinct letter for every articulate sound, and signs for accent, inflection, and intonation. Br. C has published, in this alphabet, his System of Elecution, \$1; the New Testament, \$125; the first bonk of Pope's Haner's Hind, with copious notes, 80 cents; My Little Geography, 25 cents; and a number of other works.

Aug 12.

PHONETIC WORKS.

ORMSBEE'S MINIATURE HOUSE, 203 Washington, corner of Bromfield street, Boston

bupport the light-house establishreferred to the Committee of state of the Union.

DAGUERREOTYPES, PHOTOTYPES,
CABOTYPES—
June 3—1y Lurgest in the World.